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LANSBURGH & BRO. OUR MARINES IN THE WAR

Col. Charles Heywood's Interesting Annual Report.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CUBA

Heralam of the Blue Coats at Guan tanamo-The Death Roll and Promotions for Bravery Recommended-Marines Behind the Guns ou War Vessels.

The annual report of Colonel Comman fant Charles Heywood, of the United States Marine Corps, containing interesting references to the important part taken by the marines in the war with Spain, was given out at the Navy Department today:

The report states that the permanent strength of the Marine Corps is now over 2,000 enlisted men.

"Shortly before war was declared be tween the United States and Spain Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 for the national defense, of which the Scoretary allotted to the Marine Corps, at different times, \$196,529.64, for ammunition, equipments, clothing, etc., and careful prep arations were immediately begun looking to the thorough equipment, in every re spect, of the marines for war service.

"In accordance with the verbal instructions of the Department of April 16, 182s, o organize a battallou at New York for service in Cuba," says the report, "I isued orders on the 17th and 18th of April or the immediate assembling at New astern posts of the corps and receiving hins. On the night of April 18, by d.rec tion of the Secretary, I proceeded to New York for the purpose of organizing the marine battalion for service. The battal ion, as organized, consisted of twenty-three commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, one surgeon of the navy, and 621 emissied men, all under command of Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C. Tne attalion was divided into six companies one of which was an artiflory company, having four 3-inch rapid-fire guns, re-selved from the ordnance department, navy yard, New York, and was composed

The Pauther Made Ready. "Each company consisted of I first ser-geant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer

l fifer and 92 privates; total, 193. "Total in battalies, 23 commissioned offi-

ers, 422 emisted men. cers. 622 emisted men.

"Before leaving Washington for New York, I was informed by the department that the commandant, navy yard, New York, had been directed to fit out the Panther, formerly the Venezuela, for the transportation of a battalion of 400 men, the number decided upon by the department, and that he had been instructed to ment, and that he had been instructed to render me all possible assistance in fitting out the ship as a transport, having regard for the health and comfort of the men. Upon my arrival at the navy yard, New York, I reported to the commandant of the station, Bear Admiral F. M. Bunce, United States navy, who afforded me ev-cry facility and accented every surgress. ry facility and accepted every suggestion looking to the proper fitting out of the ship. Everything was done to make the men as comfortable as possible in the way of providing bunks and other con-veniences, sithough the ship was not well adapted for use as a transport, as there were no air ports between decks and the only ventilation was from the hatches used for loading freight and two small ventilators in the after part of the

The vessel was ready in two days for the battalion of 500 men, which could have sailed then. When the battalion was ready to sail, two days after the arrival of the men at New York, orders were re ceived from the department directing that two companies he added to the battallon, and accommodations for these additional men had to be immediately provided. men had to be immediately provided.

Work was proceeded with night and day
to make the necessary provision for the
increased number of men, and two days
later, on April 22 the Panther salled,
with the battalion of 24 commissioned offi-

and 622 culisted men, for Cuba.

Not So With Volunteers. "When the Punther sailed the battallor was thoroughly fitted out with all the oments and necessities for field service under the conditions prevailing in Cuba which experience and careful consideration could suggest, including mosquito netting, woolen and linen clothing, heavy and light weight underwear, three months' supply of provisions, wheelbarrows, push carts, pickaxes, shovels, barbed wire cutters, wall and shelter tents, and a full supply of medical stores. Campaign stills of brown linen and campaign hats were ordered, but owing to the great demand for these articles at the time by the army, it was impossible to send them with the battalion. They were shipped later, however, and proved a great comfort to the men. Tent floors were purchased at Key West." After giving details of the voyage of

the Panther to Cuba and the landing at Guintanamo, the report of Lieut. Col. Huntington, who commanded the marines at Guantanamo, is given as follows:

"At 2 p. m., on June 19, the battalion landed with stores. Company C was landed and deployed up the hill near the beach on the right of the entrance to the harbor. This hill is about 150 feet high and on top was formerly occupied by the Spanish troops, but when the position was vacated the day before our landing, the blockhouse on top of the hill

"On the landing all houses and huts lately occupied by the Spanish forces

"The hill occupied by us is a faulty position, but the best to be had at this point. The ridge slopes downward and to the rear from the bay; the space at the top is very small, and all the surrounding country is covered with thick and almost impenetrable brush. The po-sition is commanded by a mountain, the ridge of which is about 1,200 yards to the

Death on the Outpost.

"On the afternoon of landing, tents were pitched and outposts established. "On the 11th, about 5 p. m., an attack was made upon one of the outposts and two privates, McColgan and Dumphy, of Company D, were killed, each receiving more than eight wounds, each of which would have caused death. These two men were patrols. A detachment was sent out from camp to support the out-post, and we found only faint traces of the enemy. After nightfall fire was opened upon our camp by small parties from different directions on five different occasions. The men turned out each time under arms with promptitude and courage. About 1 a.m. morrocombined. courage. About I a. m. a more combined attack was made, and noisy fire from south, southeast and southwest, was opened. During this attack Acting Assisting Surgeon John Blair Glbbs, United States navy, was killed. From the best information attainable about 169 men were engaged in this attack.

"On the morning of the 12th Sergeant C. H. Smith was killed and Corporal Glass, Frivates McGowan and Dalton, all of Company D, were wounded—not dan-

"On the morning of the 12th all tents and material were removed from the po-sition and taken on the bay side of the hill, and a trench was dug on the south front, about forty yards across, and a barricade made round the position, which would enable us to hold it, as I was in-formed that more troops were being as-

sembled by the enemy in the immediate

the night of the 12th many istent and triffing attacks were ma reply to which we used a good deaf of ammunition. About 2 a, m. Sergt. Major Henry Good was killed. On the 12th we were joined by sixty insurgent troops, and they, being acquainted with the country and excellent woodsmen and fearless,

were of the greatest assistance.
"On the 18th, about 8 a. m., fire was opened upon the camp, and subdued without loss or difficulty. About 8 a. m., of the 14th, a rather smart fire was open-ed for a few moments on the camp, and easily repelled. About twenty Cubans came from below the hill at this alarm, but their help was not needed.

pened fire.
"At 9 a. m., 14th, a force consisting of Companies C and D, the native troops above mentioned, with about twenty-five more from Guantanamo, all under the di-rection of Col. Thomas, Cuban army, proceded through the hills about six miles. and destroyed a well, said to the only available water supply within nine miles. "From the best information I can gather, this force was opposed by four regu-lar companies of Spanish infantry, and two companies of guerrillas, making total of a little short of 500 men.

Bravery of the Marines. "The engagement between these forces asted from about 11 a. m. until 3:30 p. m. Our troops drove the enemy at every point, being obliged to make the first advance under fire, which, owing to the lay of the country, they could not return. "Capt. Elliott reports that the men in many cases coolly estimated distances, borrowed his field glass to pick up parties of the enemy, and at a distance of 1,000 yards often inflicted damage, and caused withdrawal.

Second Lieut. Magill, with fifty mer and ten Cubans, pined Capt. Elliott, climbing the mountain through cactus and brush; this advance was intended to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards, which, unfortunately, failed of its principal object, owing to the fact that his advance was stopped by the fire of the U. S. S.

"Being apprehensive for the success of the movement, I ordered First Lieut. Mahoney to be joined by First Lieut. In-gate—these officers each having fifty men with them on picket—this combined force anced alone, arriving too late to take an ctive part in the affair.

"Our losses were two Cubans killed, two ounded and three privates wounded, not langerously; after the affair, while descending the mountain, Lieut Neville wrenched his hip and will probably be un-fit for service for a month; about ten or twelve of our men and two Cubans were vercome by the heat.

"From information received from pris-oners, which I believe to be reliable, about sixty of the Spanish force were killed and something more than 150 wounded, and one lieutenant and seventeen privates were captured. The forces returned to camp at 8 p. m., exhausted by the long, hard march through this mountainous and tropi-

This affair was planned by the Cubans. but too much praise cannot be awarded to the coolness, skill and bravery of our officers and men, by which alone its sucess was achieved.

"Capt. Elliott's cool advance up a rocky. steep mountain path, under fire for twenty minutes without being able to return it, and the gallantry and skill displayed by him throughout this affair were essential the great success attained by the expe-ition, and are worthy of and I carnestly commend that he be advanced in rank ne grade. Capt, Elliott mentio terms of high praise, the conduct of First Lieuts, Lucas and Neville, and Second Lieuts, Magill and Bannon, Your attention is called to a report made by Capt. Elliott, attached hereto.

Guantanamo's Death Roll. Continuing the report of Col. Heywood

"About 1 a. m. on the morning of the 12th of June, during a very severe attack on the camp, Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, U. S. N., was killed by a Mauser bullet, reported by Surgeon John M. Edgar, of the battallen, to have been fired at a range of from 600 to 500 yards. The death of Assistant Surgeon Gibbs cast a gloom over the whole command, as he was a most popular officer, liked by all, and his services were very much missed and the battalion could fil afford to lose them. "I regret to have to report the following

their lives in the brave the flag at Guantanamo Bay: Killed: Sergeant Major Henry Good,

Sergeant Charles W. Smith, Private Goode Taurman, Private William Dum-phy, and Private James McColgan. The following men of the battalion were severely wounded: Corporal Wil-liam B. Glass, Private Bartholomew Mc-Gowan, Private James D. Bourke, Private Robert J. Fleming, Private Albert E. Halvosa, Private Patrick Long, Private Charles C. Marley, Private Lewis L. Noaman, Private James Roxberry, Pri-vate Thomas Wallace, and Private Ar-thur Walker.

"Lieut. Col. Huntington recommends that the following-named officers receive brevets of the next high-er grade, viz. Capt. A. C. Kelton. First Lieuts. C. G. Long. A. S. McLemore, and N. W. McKelvy for gulbent conduct

Key West; although Lieut. Mahoney was not the senior lieutenant of the battalion, and as such entitled to succeed to this vacancy, the fact that I had received information from you that Capt. Goodrell had been ordered to the battalion and my unwillingness to sever the association already formed between company officers and men led me to continue him in com-mand of Company E.

"This company was the last formed of the battalion; it was formed from recruits and from men who had been rejected for Company C, under Lieut, Mahoney, and owing to him, its efficiency increased re-markably. From regarding it as the worst company in the battalion I came to

look upon it as among the best. "On the 11th, 12th and 13th of June Lieut. Mahoney's coolness under fire and

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the excellent example he set for his men

action, as set forth in my report of June 17, is deserving of high praise.
"While under my command he has shown no tendency to commit the fault for which he was tried; and, deeming it for the best interests of the Government that he should receive promotion as soon as possible, I recommend that he be now advanced two numbers, so as to be placed in his original position upon the list, and also that he be brevetted captain."

Marines Return From Cuba. Continuing the general report, Col.

Heywood says: "On the 5th of August the battallon embarked on the Resolute, which had been previously carefully fitted out as a transport as stated above, and on the 9th of the same month sailed for the Isle of Pines. After sailing, the destination of the vessel was changed to Manzanillo, where the ship arrived on August 12. "On August 13, news having been re-ceived of the signing of the peace proto-col, the town surrendered, and on the 14th the Resolute, with the battalion on board, salled for Playa del Este. On the 18th of the same month the Resolute, having taken on board certain officers and men of the artillery of the army, sailed for Montauk Point, at which place she arrived on the 23d. Having landed the army detachment, and getting a clean bill of health, she proceeded to Portsmouth, N. H., where the battalion discrepancy

embarked on August 25.
"Before the battallon came North I suggested to the Secretary that I would like to order it into camp at Portsmouth, N. H., on account of the healthful cli-mate there, with the object of enabling the men to recuperate after their ardu-ous service in the enervating climate of ous service in the enervating climate of Cuba. This suggestion being approved by the Secretary, I sent the quartermaster of the corps to Portsmouth to make all arrangements for the location of a camp, including the leading of a supply of water from the reservoir, preparing tent floors, making necessary sameary arrangements, procuring straw for bedding, arranging for the supplying of provisions etc. The heat-allow averted on visions, etc. The battalion arrived on August 26, as stated above, and wen

Their Welcome to Washington. to proceed to Capt. Elliott's assistance.

Lieut. Ingate failed to find his way to Lieut. Mahoney, and Lieut. Mahoney adday of their arrival the President notified me that he desired to geview the detachment. The honor thus tendered being unsolicited was highly appreciated, and the men upon their arrival were marched through quite a heavy downpour of rain to the White House and reviewed by the President. The men were enthusiastically greeted all along the line of march, and many compliments upon their appearance were heard. The next morning, in spite of their long trip the day before, and their march through the rain, every man of the detachment was reported well and present for duty.

'A resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers and enlisted men of the First Marine Battalion was introduced on the last day but one before the adrnment of Congress, but failed to pass through lack of time.

"The President recognized the services of the First Marine Battalion by advancing or brevetting a number of its offi-"Lieut Col. R. W. Huntington, advanced and appointed colonel, eminent and conspicuous conduct in bat-

Capt, George F. Elliott, advanced three numbers on the list of captains, for emi-nent and conspicuous conduct in battle. "Capt. Paul St. Clair Murphy, appointed in the naval battle of July 3, off Santi-

ago.

First Lieut, W. C. Neville, appointed captain by brevet, for conspicuous conduct in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, end Lieut Thomas & Borden anpointed first lieutenant by brevet, for distinguished service in the naval battle at Santigo, Cuba, Second Lieut, Louis J. Magill, appoint-

ed first lieutenant by brevet, for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Guantanamo. Appointed captain by bre-vet for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba. "Second Lieut, Philip M. Bannon, ap-pointed first lieutenant by brevet, for dis-tinguished conduct in battle at Guanta-

namo, Cuba. talion are entitled to recognition, and recommendations in their cases will be submitted to the board now in session at defense of the Navy Department for the purpodetermining the officers entitled to advancement or brevets.

Remarkable Sick Report. "The fact that this battallon was at tacked by overwhelming numbers, and for over three days and nights was under constant fire, and that the following day a portion of the battallon attacked and repulsed a superior force of Spanjards shows that Col. Huntginton and his officers and men displayed great gal-lantry, and that all were well drilled and under the most effective discipline. The battalion has not lost a man by disease from the time & left for Cuba until its return, and the percentage of sickness was only 2 per cent, and in camp, after irst Lieuts, C. G. Long, A. S. McLemore, arrival at Portsmouth, only nine-tenths of 1 per cent, showing the good results of 1 per cent, showing the good results of the extremely careful and complete C. Lucas and W. C. Neville, and Sectors of the bartalion for the servond Lieuts L. J. Magill, M. J. Shaw and P. M. Bannon for gallant conduct on June 11, 12 and 13, in the various atticks upon our position, and on the 14th for Capt. C. L. McCawley, U. S. M. C., the upon our position, and on the 14th for capt. C. L. McCawley, U. S. M. C., the galiant conduct in our attack on the Spaniards, which resulted in their utter discomfiture.

"First Lieut. James E. Mahoney succeeded to the command of Company E by the care exercised by the officers for the "First Lieut. James E. Manoney succeeded to the command of Company E by the detachment of Capt. H. K. White at Key West; although Lieut. Mahoney was Key West; although Lieut. Mahoney was constant inspection of the camp, of provisions and meals before being served.

forced in the corps,
"In order to organize the battalion, to furnish guards for the auxiliary ships. of the regular vessels requested by their commanding officers, it was necessary to very greatly deplete the strength of the shore stations of the corps, leaving most of them in charge of non-commissioned officers, and in some instances with a strength of only six or seven men.

"The naval appropriation act, approved May 4, 1898, appropriated for 473 additional men for the Marine Corps, thus bringing the corps up to its full authorized strength, as provided for in section 1596. of the Revised Statutes, viz. 3,073 enlisted

"The same act provided for a temporary addition to the strength of the corps of

135 a month, as estimated for, and there-fore none were appointed. "During the war fifty-seven vessels had marine guards, varying in strength from eighty down to six men, making a total of 2,055 enlisted men at sea. There were 623 in the battalion and fifty at Key West, making a total of 2,728. Deducting those on the Pacific Coast. 275, this left only seventy-one enlisted men of the service available for duty at all the East-

Guarded Against Spanish Spics. "Thus it will be seen that if the addiional 473 men had not been appropriated for, the corps would have been unable to meet the demands for men required for the guards on board ship and men for the battallon and at Key West, and even after these 473 men were added to the corps, it is shown that there were but seventy-one men for the perminent establishment available for duty at the different posts, and therefore, if the 1,500 additional men for service during the war had not been provided, the corps would count of the many Spanish emissaries in the country. As the men enlisted for the war became sufficiently drilled, some of them were distributed among the va-rious marine guards on board ship, re-lieving older men for positions as non-commissioned officers at the different posts. In addition to the men required at the navy yards, guards composed of selected men were ordered to be estab-lished at the magazines at Norfolk and Philadelphia, as attempts had been made

Philadelphia, as attempts had been made by Spanish spies to blow them up.

"This act of May 4 provided for a num-ber of additional officers for service dur-ing the war, to be appointed from civil life, and from worthy noncommissioned officers of the corps. Under the act, 40 second fleutenants were appointed from civil life and 3 from noncommissioned officers. These officers were very much needed, as there were but four line offi-cers on shore for service at all the East-ern points before the act was passed. ern points before the act was passed. The newly appointed officers were hur-riedly drilled and otherwise prepared for duty as rapidly as possible, and distributed among the auxillary cruisers, the various posts, and the First Marine Bat-

"A bill is now pending in Congress to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the marine corps, which provides for a number of additional officers, a certain number of which shall be appointed as now provided by law, and a certain por-tion selected from officers who were appointed from civil life and served duing the war, and from worthy noncomrais-sioned officers of the corps. Many of the second lieutenants who have been appointed for temporary service would make excellent officers for the permanent establishment, and will be elegible for ap-pointment in case the bill referred to be-

"In accordance with the order of the Secretary of the Navy, on account of the lawlessness at Key West of vicious persons congregating there as a result of the war, a number of men having been shot by desperate characters, a detach-ment, under command of Second Lieut. Henry C Davis, consisting of two commissloned officers and fifty enlisted men, were sent from Washington to the naval base, Key West, Fla., for duty at that station. Capt. H. K. White was detached from the marine battation before it sailed for Cuba and placed in command. Previous to the arrival of this detachment, a com-pany of men from the battallion had been detailed for duty at Key West. The detachment sent to Key West was fully equipped for field service, and a complete supply of camp equipage was shipped for the use of the men. A vacant building, formerly used as a cigar factory, was hired and fitted up in a comfortable manner for the use of the command. This gard remained at Key West and rendered efficient service until after the cessation of hostilities.

The department having decided to bring the Spanish prisoners captured in the naval battle of July 3 off Santiago t the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for imprisonment, a camp was established at the upper point of Seaveys Island, a very picturesque location on the banks of the river, overlooking many of the surrounding summer resorts, and quarters and other necessary buildings were erected by order of the Department for the use of the prisoners. Also a barracks, mess-room, commanding officer's and officer of the day's offices, kitchen and guardh use at main gate were erected for one com-pany, which was posted at the camp during the time the prisoners were confined The cump was inclosed by a high board fence, and outside of that, at a distance of twenty feet, by a high barbed-wire The prisoners confined here numbered twenty officers and 1661 men.

Gatling Gans on Guard. Four Gatting guns were placed in poition on the hill overlooking the camp, and kept ready at all times, and two others were placed at the bridges leading from the navy yard at Seaveys Island Galleries and sentry boxes were built on the outside of the fence, giving the sen

theis a view of the interior of the stock-ade at all times. An officer was detailed as officer of the day, one as officer of the guard, and one inside the prisoners' inclosure, and all arrangements were made to insure the security of the prisoners. "When these prisoners were landed they were dirty, many with scarcely any dothing some in a feeble condition and Cuba.
Cuba.
Cuba.
a number of other officers of the batare entitled to recognition, and
are entitled to recognition, and it was impossible to provide them with proper clothing. Not it to the climate, they we comfortable, although they had an excellent meal that night provided by Pay-

master J. P. Loomis, commissary. The next day they were supplied with suffi-cient warm clothing and bedding through the earnest efforts of Paymaster Loomis. and when I left their condition had very much improved.

"For some time after the establishment of the new navy it was a question whether or not it would be advisable to station marines at the rapid-fire and seondary batteries. I maintained that the men of the corps could do this work, and do it well, as the marines are thoroughly trained as sharpshooters, and it has been demonstrated that a good marksman with the rifle is a good gun-ner, and, furthermore, many of the men are thoroughly drilled at the small guns are thoroughly drilled at the small gums before going on board ship. I accord-ingly urged that the marines should be given a trial at these guns. After due consideration the department accepted my suggestion, and included in the regu-lations orders to station them at the sec-ondary batteries and rapid-fire guns.

Marines Made Good Shots.

"By the reports received after the batle of the 3d of July, when the Spanish fleet off Santiago was annihilated, and the reports of the Spanish officers who were on board these ships, it was shown that the greatest damage on the enemy's vessels resulted from the first of the sec-ondary batteries and the rapid-fire guns, this fire being so effective that the ene furnish guards for the auxiliary ships, and to make the increases in the guards great number of these guns on the ships of the regular vessels requested by their engaged were manned by marines, I feel commanding officers, it was necessary to safe in asserting that the Department did not make a mistake when it directed that the small guns should be manned by marines. I have received reports from many commanding officers of marine guards of ships which took a prominent part in this action, indorsed very favor ably by the commanding officers of the vessels, showing the stations and services of the marines. Several of these reports are appended, and I request that they may be printed as a part of my re-

Owing to the occurrence of hostlittles addition to the strength of the corps of gunnery sergegants, 80 corporais and 1500 fact that nearly all the men have been at privates, for service during the war. The act provided that the gunnery sergeants should have the rank of first sergeant, but did not state that their pay should be taken in the instruction of recruits in be given to target practice at the differ-ent posts, although great care has been taken in the instruction of recruits in gallery practice. "The very careful attention given to

target practice in the past has shown ex-cellent results during the war, and great attention will continue to be given to the subject as soon as the men are again stationed in barracks. "The marine battalion in Cuba was

Wedding

Receptions

and WEDDING BREAKFASTS are spe-cialties that we excel in. We take en-tire charge arrange the proper menu-furnish and serve overything—and give our personal attention to all the details for Lunch at our Ladies' Cafe.

armed with the Lee straight-pull 6-milmeter rifle. Col. R. W. Huntington, who ommanded the battalion, states concerning this arm: The Lee straight-pull ri-fle has a few defects, which, I am in-formed, have been corrected. If this is the case the Lee will be a very superior military arm."

"It is my purpose, with the sanction the department, to have a yearly camement for at least one month Scaveys Island, Portsmouth, N. where the officers and men can be tho oughly instructed in camp life. A fe-could be taken from each post, for the length of time required, without mater ally weakening the struegth of the commands at the navy yards. These mu-could be gathered up by one of the vessel, of the navy and sent to the place of encampment without great expense, and I is thought that the benefit derived from this practical experience in camp by the officers and men would be of inestimable value to the service

Proposed Reorganization

"Although the corps has been restored to its statutory strength of 1,073 men. it is certain that the demands which will be made upon it in the near future for foreign service, growing out of the pres of the navy, will be greater than can be met by the corps with its present strength and it is submitted that its enlisted strength should be increased by at least 1,000 men. "The necessity for a rearrangement of

The necessity for a rearrangement of grades and an increase of the number of the officers is constantly growing more imperative. A bill providing for the re-organization of the corps and a slight in-crease in the number of officers, which has been approved by the department, is now before the Committee on Naval Af-fairs of the House of Representatives. This bill was drawn up before This bill was drawn up before war wa This bill was drawn up before war was acciared and when there was apparently no prospect of a large increase in the navy. With the proposed increase of the navy and the resulting additional duties for officers of the corps, while the bill will relieve the pressure somewhar it will not provide a sufficient number of officers to meet the demands which will almost certainly be made in the near future. This bill provides the rank of brigadler. This bill provides the rank of brigadle

general for communication of the corps. The authorized strength of the Marine Corps is at this time 116 officers and 4.799 men. is at this time 16 officers and 4.79 men.

There is no service in the world, except
the Marine Corps, where a colonel has
command of this number of men. The
peace strength of the corps is over 2.00
men, which is an appropriate command
for a brigadier general. It is further submitted that the Marine Corps as one of mitted that the Marine Corps, as o the co-ordinate military branches of th Government, is entitled to have as it head a brigadier general, thus placing sh commandant on an equality in this respect with the corresponding rank held by the heads of departments in the army and bureaus of the navy. Centennial of the Corps.

"The 11th of July, 1898, was the center nial of the Marine Corps as an organization. On the 5th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress provided for the formation of two battalions of marines, 'consisting of one colonet, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments * * * and that particular care be taken that no person be appointed as officers or enlisted into said battalions but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with ma affairs as to be able to serve to advatage by sea when required; that they be enlisted and commissioned to serve for and during the present war with Great Britain and the colonies, unless dismissed by order of Congress; that they be distinguished by the names of the first and second battallons of American Marines. On the lith of July, 1788, an act was approved 'for the establishing and organizing of a 'Marine corps' ' and thus the organization has been in existence as a corps one hundred years, and marines have been a part of the naval service for bundred and twenty-three years

The following casualties have occurred since the date of my last report: Retired, Major Henry A, Bartlett February 1838; Col. John H. Higbee, June 1, 1898. I, iss; Col. John H. Higher, June 1, 2007. These officers were retired on their own application, having served over thirty years. Deaths, Lieut. Col. John L. Broome, retired, April 12, 1888.

"There have been since my hist repor 1,129 casualties in the enlisted strength aused by discharges, desertions, death and reffrements, and in the same time there have been 1,817 enlistments and re-

enlistments. 'The same strict recruiting regulations. authorized minimum height of men listed for the war was reduced one inch and the age limit increased to thirty-five years, and an excellent class of men has been obtained. There are now 84 allens in the corps, and of these 179 have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States; 32 live in the United States but have not declared their inten-tion to become citizens, and only three claim foreign residence. There are 1,598 men on duty at the

various shore stations and Lars on board ships in commission Campaign Clothing Criticised. The report contains the following re-

port on the campaign clothing issued to the marines: "Campaign suits.-The material is not suitable, the color after washing being nearly as distinct as white at night, and not offering enough resistance to dews and the cut is not desirable. The coa should have more and larger pockets. These suits were, however, a great book officers and men during the

"Cartridge belts.-I respectfully recom mend that the color of these belts be changed to that of the leggings or to conform to the color that may be selected

for campaign suits. for campaign suits.

"Leggings.—These should be cut longer and, in my opinion, should be bound with leather and fitted with rawhide laces.

"Campaign bats.—The material of which they are made is very poor, and this kind of headgear is unsuitable for a very hot climate, as it is heavy and warm. "Shoes. Those of the new issue, after hard wear, have proven very satisfactory. "Buzzioot Cookers.-These have given

entire satisfaction. "The Lee straight-pull rifle has a few defects which, I have been informed, have been corrected. If this is the case the Lee will be a very superior military arm.
"I have also to recommend that can'ster be issued with the 3-inch navy rifle. The only ammunition issued to the bat-talion for these pieces was shrapnel, and it was very difficult to explode this projectile, with any certainty, at short

Water.-The battalion at Playa del Este was subjected to frequent inconvence and discomfort owing to lack of fresh water, "Underelothing.-The so-called lightweight underclothes would be much bet-

ter if they were lighter in weight." Found Dead on the Street. Dean, son of the late ex-Postmaster John H. Dean, of this city, a private in Com-

If, Dean, of this city, a private in Com-pliny A. Anderson Guards. Second Vir-ginta Regiment, was found dead on the street here last night. He had been drinking, and there are many reasons for believing he accidentally took an over-dose of some sedative to quiet his nerves, as was his known habit. Offensive Even to Myself .- F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, Que, says: "For 20 years I suffered from Catarria. My breath was very offensive, even to

myself. I tried everything which prom-ised me a cure. In almost all instances t had to prochim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarghadditional men for service during the war had not been provided, the corps would have been unable to furnish adequate guards for the various navy yards and stations, where millions of dollars worth of public property is stored, which re-

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High-class Vaudeville Acrs. Next Week-Jermon's "Black Crook" Burfraquers BIJOU Theater, 19c, 20c, 30c, 50c. Smoking cencerts, Daily, 2 p. m. Nightly, 8 p. m. The great Josephine Sabel, Williamson and Stone, Bertha Wagner, and Brune Arum, 10 other big acts. Burlesque—21 pretty girls, octions.

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ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 12.
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BAVIS & KEOGH'S Superb, Sensational, Speciac-ular Drawn.

Lost in Siberia, A Revelation of Russian Life, Sale of Scats Opens Thursday, Patuxent Jockey Club.

the applices of the Puturent Agricultural and Driving Association. Beginning Saturday, Oct. 8. FALL RUNNING MEETING, frain leaves B. & O. delect every 12:45 p. m. Excursion rate, Including admission to track, No.

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Monday, Oct. 17, and Wednesday Matines,
CARMEN, in English,
Tue-day, Oct. 18, and Saturday Matines.
LA BOHEME, in Italian. Wednesday, Oct. 19, iursday, Oct. 20. PAGLIACCI AND CAVALERIA BUSTICANA.

Friday, Oct. 21, ROMEO AND JULIET, in English. ROMEO AND JULIET in English.
Saturday Evening, Oct. 22.
H. TROVATORE, in Italian.
PRICES, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, and 50c.
In which the cuttie strength of the company
will appear. Sale of seats now on.

KING'S PALACE New Department Store. BIGGEST BASGAINS IN TO VN. 7th St. 715 Market Space.

for a fustrous black Brilliantine Shirt, 986 for a listrons mace as value, at most set past half ins value, at EISENMANN'S, 806 7th-1921-1005 Pa. Ave. GAS STOVES.

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HEAD DISSEVERED BY A TRAIN. Awful Death of a Prominent Lawyer and Citizen of Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 15.-Attorney Charles E. Cornelius, one of the bestknown members of the Allegheny County bar, and a prominent Mason, was in stantly killed by being struck by a train on the Fort Wayne road at Sewickley, early this morning. The horribly mutilated body with head dissevered was discovered by Capt. Dippoid, a friend and neighbor of the deceased. Cornelius was connected with a numof successful business enterprises and held high offices in secret and be cial organizations.

Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 15.-The fire in the lime schooner Cyrus Chamberlain, from Rockland, Me., to Boston, which put into the lower harbor a few days ago, broke through last night, and soon

the schooner was a roaring n Death of a Volunteer. Carlisle, Pa., Oct. E.-Private A. D. Wood, Second West Virginia Volunteers,

died suddenly at Todd Hospital from typhoid fever. The deceased was twentyne years old, and a son of David Wood, of Charlestown, W. Va. How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chumberiain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not so be without Chamberlain's Chagh Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined. J. M. Nickle, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickle Nickie, of Nickie Bros., merchants, Nich-leville, Pa. For sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail druggist, 238 F Street northwest, and Connecticut Avenue and S Street northwest, and 1428 Maryland Avenue northwest.